

HISTORICAL
DICTIONARY OF
BURKINA FASO

Second Edition

DANIEL MILES McFARLAND
and
LAWRENCE A. RUPLEY

Historical Dictionary of Burkina Faso

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Daniel Miles McFarland
and
Lawrence A. Rupley

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A Note on the Bibliography

Twenty years ago it could be said that "there is very little material on Upper Volta written in English". That is much less true in 1997, although the majority of the material is still published in French. While this bibliography is intended first as a resource for English-language readers, one cannot restrict coverage of a francophone country to English-language materials. This edition contains some 1,300 entries arranged by subject category, even though dissertations are not included. This compares to around 600 entries in the 1978 edition. More than one-third of the titles are English-language, compared with just over one-quarter in the 1978 edition. In part that reflects an increased ease in searching obscure sources through computerized catalog and periodicals data bases. But it also reflects increased attention to Burkina Faso by English-speaking scholars, governments, international agencies, journalists, and non-governmental organizations. For example, the majority of entries concerning the Sahelian drought, agricultural research, and river blindness eradication included here is in English. There is increased coverage of the cinema as FESPACO has become more widely known. In general, this edition's intent has been to add on to the McFarland 1978 bibliography by incorporating omitted items and titles published since it went to press. Many items from that edition are also included for easier reference.

To an earlier list of writers in English that included Elliott P. Skinner's prolific writing on the Mossi, Peter B. Hammond on technology in Yatenga, Allan Carpenter and Janice E. Baker, Myron Joel Echenberg, Victor Du Bois on current events, and explorers Barth, Ferguson and Frobenius, the following additions come to mind. Joel W. Gregory has written on labor migration, and Della McMillan on public health and planned settlements following river blindness control. Christopher Roy has written on the fine arts in Burkina Faso, and Mahir Saul on economic changes and merchant behavior. Although most well-known for his writing in French, historian Joseph Ki-Zerbo has played a major role in the first volume of UNESCO's General History of Africa. And while his

study of urban consumption spending determinants and Burkina's sugar industry are in French, T. Thiombiano has done an article in English on state agricultural policies. ORSTOM's *Cahiers des Sciences Humaines* normally includes both an English and French summary for each article, and sometimes also German or Spanish.

In French, new names since the mid-1970s include Filiga Michel Sawadogo writing on the law, Suzanne Lallemand on anthropology, and Larhallé-Naba Yamba Tiendrébéogo passing on folktales and proverbs and Mossi history. Junzo Kawada also captures Mossi oral history. Geographer Jean-Yves Marchal's writing is part of that important scholarship published by ORSTOM. Henri Barral and Michel Benoit have both studied nomadic and pastoral peoples. Linguistics and sociology have been subjects of Anne Retel-Laurentin's work.

The publications of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique (CNRST) in Ouagadougou and ORSTOM contain important research specific to Burkina Faso. CNRST is publisher of *Science et Technique: (Série: Sciences Sociales et Humaines)* and *Science et Technique: (Série: Science Naturelles)*. ORSTOM has published many books and monographs as well as *Cahiers des Sciences Humaines* (formerly *Cahiers ORSTOM*). Both CESAO and GRAAP have published development training materials. Local scholarly journals include *CEDRES Etudes* published by the University of Ouagadougou Faculty of Economic Science and Management; University of Ouagadougou *Annales (Sciences Humaines et Sociales)*, *Annales du Collège Littéraire Universitaire*, and *Cahier du CERLESHS* (humanities and social science). *Cahiers du Luto* deals with oral literature, *Ecrans d'Afrique* with film, *Journal du Syndicat Autonome des Magistrats Voltaïques* with law, and *Revue des Retraites* with social science. The Burkina Faso Chamber of Commerce produces a number of semi-official publications, such as *Bulletin économique et fiscal du Burkina Faso* and *Le Courrier consulaire du Burkina Faso*.

For current news on Burkina Faso in English, the Political, Social, Cultural Series of *Africa Research Bulletin* published by Basil Blackwell is important and has been a very useful source during work on this book. Colin Legum's *Africa Contemporary Record* annual is extremely useful, but has been on a delayed publication schedule. Under the editorship of Marion E. Doro, volume 22 (1989–90) has appeared with a 1995 copyright date, and a double volume is planned for 1990–92. The annual *Africa South of the Sahara* published in London by Europa has been very helpful as well. Another important resource is *Keesing's Contemporary Archives*.

Samuel Decalo's bibliography on Burkina Faso (Clio Press, 1994) contains more than 400 annotated entries, and probably includes that many more references sprinkled throughout the text. Scholars of Africa

are greatly indebted to Hans Zell Publishers for increased awareness of African publications, particularly the quarterly *African Book Publishing Record*. Historians of francophone Africa will take note of Gloria Westfall's *French Colonial Africa: A Guide to Official Sources*.

This survey of the press is particularly prone to errors of incompleteness, and does not attempt to include many of the political party publications. Most of the following items were published in Ouagadougou. The weekly *Carrefour Africain* was started in 1959. *Kibare* was a newspaper published during the latter 1960s and last half of the 1970s. *Sentiers Voltaïques* was a religion periodical, *L'Eclair* was published by the MLN in the 1970s, *Le Patriote* was the newspaper of LIPAD. *Sidwaya*, the government daily French-language newspaper, was started in 1984. *L'Intrus*, an independent paper, was launched in mid-1986. *Lolowulein* (Red Star), journal of the Revolutionary Defense Committees, began publication in early 1985. *Jamaa* was started by the Popular Front in 1988. The oldest independent newspaper, *L'Observateur*, was founded in 1973 by Martial and Edouard Ouedraogo. Although its offices were burned in 1984, it reappeared in early 1989. Internationally, the best-known French-language weekly is *Jeune Afrique*. In English, *West Africa* magazine has considerably expanded its francophone coverage in the past decade.

The following list of subjects and authors from the 1978 edition may also help readers use the bibliography.

French Administration: Robert Arnaud (Robert Randau); André de Beauminy; Henri D'Arboussier; Maurice Delafosse; Robert Delavignette; Maurice Deschamps; Georges Hardy; Henri Labouret; Stephen H. Roberts.

Busansi (Bisa, Bissa): Gabriel Gosselin; Odette P. Pegard (Soeur Jean Bernard); André Prost.

Explorers: Heinrich Barth; Louis Binger; François Crozat; George Ekem Ferguson; Kurt von François; Gottlob Krause; Parfait Louis Monteil. Fulani, Songhai, Tuareg: Paul Delmond; R. de Gaalon; Joseph Paul Irwin; R. L. Moreau; Paul Riesman; Jean Rouch.

Gourma: Michael Cartry; A. Chantoux; P. Davy; J. T. Maubert; M. Sidibé.

Gourounsi: Gérald L. Ponton; Robert S. Rattray; Louis Tauxier. Kurumba (Kouroumba): Anne-Marie Schweiger-Hefel; Wilhelm Staude.

Language: Pierre G. Alexandre; Gaston Canu; A. Chantoux; Jean Cremer; Félix Dubois; Fernand Frogier; Charles Lamothe; M. de Lavergne de Tressan; André Prost.

Lobi: Jack Goody; Jean-Camille Haumont; Henri Labouret; Charles Lamothe; Georges Savonnet.

- Mande (Bobo, Marka, Samo, etc.): Jean Capron; Georges Chéron; Myron Joel Echenberg; Françoise Héritier-Izard.
- Mossi: Salfo Albert Balima; Georges Chéron; A. A. Dim Delobsom; Michel Izard; Jean Marie Kohler; Guy Le Moal; Eugène Mangin; Lucien Marc; Robert Pageard; Gérard Rémy; Elliott P. Skinner; Louis Tauxier; Dominique Zahan.
- The Southwest-Sénoufo: Jean Hébert; Bohumil Holas; Georges Savonet.
- Yatenga: Peter B. Hammond; Michel Izard; Françoise Héritier-Izard; Louis Tauxier.

Contents of Bibliography

GENERAL REFERENCE

- Reference
- Bibliography
- The Country and People
- Guides and Travel

HISTORY

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- History: Explorers

POLITICS

- Politics
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- Politics: Foreign Policy

ECONOMY

- Agriculture
- Agriculture: Pastoralism
- Agriculture: Drought and Desertification
- Rural Change
- Business, Industry, Commerce, Finance, and Banking
- Labor and Migration
- Mining and Transportation

CULTURE

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- Archeology
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- Fine Arts
- Literature and Folklore
- Language and Linguistics
- The Press

SOCIETY

- Anthropology, Ethnology, and Traditional Societies
- Education
- Religion
- Sociology and Urbanization

SCIENCE

- Geography: Demography
- Geography: Atlases
- Geography and Geology
- Public Health and Medicine
- Vegetation and Flora

SELECT LIST OF BURKINA FASO (GOVERNMENT) PUBLICATIONS

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- "République de Haute-Volta." [Republic of Upper Volta]. In *Africa Administration: Directory of Public Life, Administration and Justice for the African States*, vol. 1, edited by Walter Z. Duic, pp. 489-550. New York: K. G. Saur, 1978.
- Sociétés et fournisseurs d'Afrique Noire*. [Business Firms and Suppliers of Black Africa]. Paris: Ediafric. 1964-. Annual. (This trade directory ceased publication in the late 1980s. The section on Burkina normally averaged about 17 pages.).

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